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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Public Debt Service.

[Department Circular No. 568]

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AND FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS AS FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 15, 1936.

1. (a) Section 5 (k) of the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933, as amended (c. 168, 48 Stat. 643, 646), is as follows:

(k) When designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, any Federal Savings and Loan Association . . . may be employed as fiscal agent of the Government under such regulations as may be prescribed by said Secretary and shall perform all such reasonable duties as fiscal agent of the Government as may be required of it . . .

(b) Section 17 of the Federal Credit Union Act (c. 750, 48 Stat. 1216, 1222) is as follows:

Each Federal Credit Union organized under this Act, when requested by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall act as fiscal agent of the United States and shall perform such services as the Secretary of the Treasury may require in connection with . . . the lending, borrowing, and repayment of money by the United States, including the issue, sale, redemption or repurchase of bonds, notes, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, or other obligations of the United States; . . .

2. All Federal Savings and Loan Associations and Federal Credit Unions, when designated for employment as fiscal agents of the United States for the purposes of taking applications and forwarding remittances for, and making delivery of, United States Savings Bonds, shall promptly forward such applications and remittances, in the form received, to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the association or credit union is located, except that remittances received in cash should be forwarded in the form of money order or check. Upon receipt of such application and remittance, the Federal Reserve Bank will, if the application has been duly executed, and subject to the collection of any remittance which may be in the form of a check or draft, promptly forward United States Savings Bonds in the desired amount to the said association or credit union for the purpose of delivery to the applicant. Application forms and any other necessary papers and materials will be furnished by the Federal Reserve Bank to any association or credit union which may be designated for such employment; inquiries relating to the manner of handling applications, the terms and conditions of United States Savings Bonds, and the forms in which they may be registered may also be made to, and information obtained from, post offices.

3. Federal Savings and Loan Associations, when designated for employment as fiscal agents of the United States for the purpose of collecting delinquent accounts arising out of insurance and loan transactions of the Administrator under Title I of the National Housing Act, and making investiga-

tions and rendering reports respecting the said delinquencies as may be directed from time to time by the Administrator, shall promptly forward remittances in the form collected to the Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration, except that remittances received in cash should be forwarded in the form of money order or check.

4. No Federal Savings and Loan Association or Federal Credit Union which may have been designated for any employment mentioned in these regulations shall perform, or make any effort to perform any of the acts included in such employment, or advertise in any manner that it is authorized to perform such acts (1) until it has qualified by the execution of, delivery to, and approval by, the undersigned, of a bond of indemnity in favor of the United States with satisfactory surety, or with the pledge of collateral security as provided in Treasury Department Circular No. 154, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the obligor's duties as fiscal agent of the United States, such bond to be in the principal amount of \$5,000, provided, however, that the bond of indemnity furnished by an association designated solely for the employment mentioned in paragraph (3) hereof, shall be in the principal amount of \$1,000; and (2) until the Federal Home Loan Bank Board or the Farm Credit Administration, respectively, shall have certified to the Secretary of the Treasury that such association or credit union is in good standing and is eligible, under the terms and conditions prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to qualify for the performance of the designated acts. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Farm Credit Administration, respectively, shall keep the Secretary of the Treasury currently advised of any changes in the list of associations and credit unions which are eligible, under the aforesaid terms and conditions, to qualify for the performance of the designated acts.

5. All of the fiscal agency employment mentioned herein shall be performed without compensation, reimbursement for expenses, or allowance of service charges.

6. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing such associations and credit unions, if they desire to assume such responsibility, from acting as agents of prospective purchasers in making applications to, and obtaining United States Savings Bonds from, post offices or other designated places of issuance.

[SEAL]

WAYNE C. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[P. R. Doc. 2243—Filed, September 16, 1936; 1:02 p. m.]

DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AS FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF DELINQUENT ACCOUNTS UNDER TITLE I OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Under the authority contained in Section 5 (k) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended (c. 168, 48 Stat.



FEDERAL REGISTER

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Department of the Interior:	
General Land Office:	Page
Regulations governing exchanges of privately-owned lands.....	1588
Federal Home Loan Bank Board:	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation:	
Designation and employment of Federal Savings and Loan Associations as agents for.....	1591
Federal Housing Administration:	
Regulations governing property and obligations held by Federal Housing Administrator, etc.....	1590
Interstate Commerce Commission:	
Application for relief from long-and-short-haul provision, Interstate Commerce Act:	
Gravel from Reading, Mo., to Coatsburg, Ill.....	1592
Notice of hearing, application for authority to operate as contract carrier:	
Couch, W. F.....	1592
Securities and Exchange Commission:	
Stop order in the matter of:	
Gold Hill Operating Company.....	1592
Treasury Department:	
Public Debt Service:	
Regulations governing Federal Savings and Loan Associations and Federal Credit Unions as fiscal agents.....	1587
Designation as.....	1588
Designation for collection of delinquent accounts.....	1587
United States Savings Bonds of Series B, acceptance of applications for.....	1588
Veterans' Administration:	
Revision of regulations.....	1593

643, 646), and pursuant to and subject to the conditions and limitations imposed by law, and those contained in Department Circular No. 568, issued September 15, 1936, I hereby designate all Federal Savings and Loan Associations in good standing for employment as fiscal agents of the United States, for the purpose of collecting delinquent accounts arising out of insurance and loan transactions of the Administrator under Title I of the National Housing Act, and making investigations and rendering reports respecting the said delinquencies as may be directed from time to time by the Administrator.

[SEAL]

WAYNE C. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 2246—Filed, September 16, 1936; 1:02 p. m.]

DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AND FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT AS FISCAL AGENTS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE REGULATIONS CONTAINED IN DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 568, PROMULGATED SEPTEMBER 15, 1936

Pursuant to and subject to the conditions and limitations imposed by law, and those contained in Department Circular No. 568, issued September 15, 1936, I hereby designate for employment as fiscal agents of the United States for the purpose of taking applications solely from their own members and forwarding remittances for, and making delivery of, United States Savings Bonds, all Federal Savings and Loan Associations and Federal Credit Unions in good standing having five hundred or more members.

[SEAL]

WAYNE C. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 2244—Filed, September 16, 1936; 1:02 p. m.]

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS OF SERIES B

SEPTEMBER 15, 1936.

Department Circular No. 554, dated December 16, 1935, as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting after the third sentence of the first paragraph the following sentence:

Any Federal Credit Union or Federal Savings and Loan Association, which has been designated and has qualified for employment as fiscal agent of the United States for the purpose, may accept from its members only, applications for United States Savings Bonds, accompanied by remittance of the purchase price, and will transmit such applications and remittances to the appropriate Federal Reserve bank for issue of the bonds.

[SEAL]

WAYNE C. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 2245—Filed, September 16, 1936; 1:02 p. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

General Land Office.

[Circular No. 1408]

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXCHANGES OF PRIVATELY-OWNED LANDS

SEPTEMBER 3, 1936.

Registers, U. S. Land Offices.

SIRS: Subsections (b) and (d) of section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended by section 3 of the act of June 26, 1936 (Public, No. 827, 74th Congress), provides:

(b) When public interests will be benefited thereby the Secretary is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States title to any privately-owned lands within or without the boundaries of a grazing district, and in exchange therefor to issue patent for not to exceed an equal value of surveyed grazing district land or of unreserved surveyed public land in the same State or within a distance of not more than 50 miles within the adjoining State nearest the base lands.

(d) Before any such exchange under this section shall be effected, notice of the contemplated exchange, describing the lands involved, shall be published by the Secretary of the Interior once each week for 4 successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which may be situated the lands to be accepted, and in the same manner in some like newspaper published in any county in which may be situated any lands to be given in such exchange; lands conveyed to the United States under this act shall, upon acceptance of title, become public lands, and if located within the exterior boundaries of a grazing district, they shall become a part of the district within the boundaries of which they are located: *Provided*, That either party to an exchange based upon equal value under this section may make reservations of minerals, easements, or rights of use. Where reservations are made in lands conveyed either to or by the United States the right to enjoy them shall be subject to such reasonable conditions respecting ingress and egress and the use of the surface of the land as may be deemed necessary. Where mineral reservations are made by the grantor in lands conveyed by the United States it shall be so stipulated in the patent, and any person who prospect for or acquires the right to mine and remove the reserved mineral deposits may enter and occupy

so much of the surface as may be required for all purposes incident to the prospecting for, mining, and removal of the minerals therefrom, and may mine and remove such minerals, upon payment to the owner of the surface for damages caused to the land and improvements thereon. No fees shall be charged for any exchange of land made under this act except one-half of the cost of publishing notice of a proposed exchange as herein provided.

1. *Application for Exchange.*—Subsections (b) and (d) of section 8 of the act authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange for privately-owned lands within or without the exterior limits of a grazing district, surveyed grazing district lands, or unreserved surveyed public lands in the same State or within a distance of not more than 50 miles within the adjoining State nearest the base lands when the public interests will be benefited thereby. Whether or not an exchange will benefit the public interests is a question of fact to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior in the light of all the circumstances.

Persons, firms, or corporations desiring to exchange lands pursuant to this section should file in the district land office having jurisdiction over the selected lands or in the General Land Office, when there is no United States district land office within the State, an application, in triplicate, setting forth by legal subdivisions of the public land surveys the lands offered to the Government and the lands to be selected in exchange therefor. The application should contain the full name and post office address of the applicant, state whether or not any reservation of minerals, easements, or other rights in or to the offered lands are desired, and what use thereof is contemplated. It should also show the reservations or easements which are acceptable to the applicant and are to be made by the United States affecting the selected lands.

The application must be accompanied by an affidavit showing that the applicant is legally capable of consummating the exchange, that he is the owner of the lands offered in exchange, that such offered lands are not the basis of another selection or exchange, and that the selected lands are unappropriated and are not occupied, claimed, improved, or cultivated by any person adversely to the applicant.

The application must be accompanied with a corroborated affidavit relative to springs and water holes on the selected lands, in accordance with existing regulations pertaining thereto. The application must also be accompanied with an affidavit showing that the lands relinquished and the lands selected are approximately of equal value. The act requires that the value of the selected lands shall not exceed that of the offered lands, consideration being given to any reservation of minerals or easements which may be made by the applicant or the United States. The values of both offered and selected lands are to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

No fee is required except that the applicant shall pay one-half of the advertising cost as hereinafter provided.

2. *Action by Register.*—If the application for exchange appears regular and in conformity with the law and these regulations, the Register will assign the current serial number thereto and after making appropriate notations on his records, will transmit the original and triplicate copies of the application to the General Land Office, and if the offered or selected lands are within the limits of a grazing district, he will transmit the duplicate copy of the application to the Director of Grazing, together with a report as to any conflicts of record. If the selected lands are within a grazing district, the Director of Grazing will report as to whether, in his opinion, the proposed exchange will benefit the public interests; whether, in his opinion, the exchange should be authorized, and as to whether there are any public watering places known to exist on any of the selected lands.

Upon receipt of the application from the Register of the local land office, if none of the selected lands are within a grazing district, or upon receipt of a favorable report from the Director of Grazing, if any of the selected lands are within a grazing district, the Commissioner of the General Land Office will, all else being regular, transmit the triplicate copy of the application to the Director of the Division of Investiga-

tions and request him to have a field investigation made for the purpose of determining the values of the offered and selected lands; whether the selected lands are occupied, improved, cultivated, or claimed by another; whether the selected lands contain minerals, timber, springs, water holes, hot or medicinal springs; whether the reservations which the applicant desires to make in the offered lands, if they be within a grazing district, together with the contemplated use of such reservations, will, in any way, affect adversely the administration of the grazing district, or any special features which should be considered in acting upon the application; the estimated value of the offered land for use in determining the amount of stamp tax required on the deed of the offered land; whether there are any reasons why the exchange should not be consummated; and such facts as will aid in determination of whether the proposed exchange is in the public interests.

3. *Evidence Required.*—When the field investigation report is received and an exchange of equal values has been established, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the approval of the Department, unless he has reasons to do otherwise, will direct publication of notice of the contemplated exchange, and will require the applicant, through the Register of the district land office, to submit proof of publication of notice, a deed of conveyance of the offered lands duly recorded, an abstract of title showing that at the time the deed of conveyance to the United States was recorded the title to the lands covered by such deed was in the party making the conveyance, a certificate that the lands as conveyed were free from judgments or mortgage liens, pending suits, tax assessments, or other encumbrances, and a certificate by the proper official of the county in which the lands are situated showing that all taxes or assessments levied or assessed against the lands conveyed to the United States, or that could operate as a lien thereon, have been duly paid, whether there is a tax or assessment due on such lands or that could operate as a lien thereon but which tax or assessment is not yet payable and that there are no unredeemed tax sales and no tax deeds outstanding against such lands conveyed to the United States.

4. *Publication of Notice.*—The publication notice must give the name and post office address of the applicant, serial number and date of the application, act under which application is filed, describe both the offered and selected lands in terms of legal subdivisions of the public land surveys, and state that the purpose of the notice is to permit all persons claiming the selected lands or having bona fide objections to such exchange an opportunity to file their protests or other objections in the district land office, or in the General Land Office, if there is no local land office in the state in which the selected land is situated, together with evidence that a copy of such protest or objection has been served upon the applicant. One-half of the cost of publication of the notice must be at the expense of the applicant, and the notice must be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in some designated newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which may be situated the lands offered to the United States, and in the same manner in some like newspaper published in any county in which may be situated any lands selected in exchange. In the event the newspaper is a daily, the publication should be made in the Wednesday issue thereof. A similar notice will be posted in the district land office during the required period of publication and the Register shall certify as to the posting. Publication of notice will be directed by the General Land Office in a certain newspaper or newspapers designated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in instructions to the register. Each newspaper will collect 50 percent of the cost of publication from the applicant and submit proper vouchers to the United States for the remaining 50 percent of such cost. Proof of publication of notice shall consist of an affidavit by the publisher, or foreman, or other proper employee of the newspaper, showing the dates of publication, and attaching thereto a copy of the notice as published. The register shall transmit such evidence of publication to the General Land Office with his report as to

whether or not protests or contests have been filed against the proposed exchange, and shall certify as to the posting of notice in his office.

5. *Deed of Conveyance*.—The deed of conveyance to the United States must be executed, acknowledged, and duly recorded in accordance with the laws of the state in which the lands are situated. Such revenue stamps as are required by law must be affixed to the deed and canceled. The deed should recite that it is made "for and in consideration of the exchange of certain lands, as authorized by section 8 of the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended by the act of June 16, 1936 (Public, No. 827, 74th Congress)." Where such deed is made by an individual, it must show whether the person making the conveyance is married or single. If married, the wife or husband of such person as the case may be, must join in the execution and acknowledgment of the deed in such manner as to bar effectually any right of curtesy or dower, or any claim whatsoever to the land conveyed, or it must be fully and satisfactorily shown that under the laws of the state in which the land conveyed is situated, such husband or wife has no interest whatsoever, present or prospective, which makes his or her joining in the deed of conveyance necessary. Where the deed of conveyance is by a corporation, it should be recited in the instrument of transfer that the deed was executed pursuant to an order or by the direction of the board of directors, or other governing body, and a copy of such order or direction must accompany such instrument of transfer and both should bear the impression of the corporate seal.

6. *Abstract of Title*.—The abstract of title must show that the title memoranda contained therein are a full, true, and complete abstract of all matters of record or on file in the offices of the recorder of deeds and in the offices of the clerks of courts of record of that jurisdiction, including all conveyances, mortgages, pending suits, judgments, liens, lis pendens, or other encumbrances or instruments which are required by law to be filed with the recording officer and which appear in the records of the office of the clerks of courts of record affecting in any manner whatsoever the title to the land to be conveyed to the United States. The abstract of title may be prepared and certified by the recorder of deeds or other proper officer under his official seal, or it may be prepared and authenticated by an abstractor or by an abstract company, approved by the General Land Office, in accordance with section 42 of the mining regulations of April 11, 1922 (49 L. D. 15, 69).

7. *Taxes*.—In case taxes have been assessed or levied on lands conveyed to the United States, and such taxes are not due and payable until some future date, the applicant in addition to the certificate above required relative to taxes and tax assessments, may furnish a bond with qualified surety for the sum of twice the amount of taxes paid on the land for the previous year in order to indemnify the United States against loss for the tax as assessed or levied but not yet due and payable. In lieu of the bond the applicant may submit a sum similar to that required in the bond, and if and when proper evidence is furnished showing the taxes on the land conveyed have been paid in full, the said sum will be returned to the applicant.

8. *Action by General Land Office*.—The publication of notice, conveyance, abstract of title, and other evidence required of the applicant will, upon receipt in the General Land Office, be examined, and if found regular and in conformity with law, and there are no objections, title will be accepted to the offered land and patent will issue for the land selected in exchange.

Should the report from the Director of the Division of Investigations, upon field investigation, disclose inequalities of value, the Commissioner of the General Land Office will advise the applicant and afford him an opportunity to adjust matters so as to bring the exchange within the provisions of the law.

Notices of additional requirements, rejection, or other adverse action will be given, and the right of appeal, review, or rehearing recognized in the manner now prescribed by the Rules of Practice. Protests against exchanges should be filed

in the district land office from where they will be transmitted to the General Land Office for consideration and disposal.

Should the application for exchange be finally rejected or the selection canceled for any reason, the abstract of title will be returned, and the applicant will be advised of his right to apply for a quitclaim deed under existing law for the land conveyed to the United States.

An application for exchange will be noted "suspended" by the register, and, unless disallowed, the lands applied for in exchange will be segregated upon the records of the district land office and the General Land Office.

Notice shall be given to the Director of Grazing of final action taken on applications hereunder in those cases where either offered or selected lands are within a grazing district.

Very respectfully,

FRED W. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

I concur:

JULIAN TERRETT,
Acting Director, Division of Grazing.

I concur:

B. B. SMITH,
Acting Director, Division of Investigations.

Approved, September 3, 1936.

CHARLES WEST,
Under Secretary.

[P. R. Doc. 2237—Filed, September 16, 1936; 10:33 a. m.]

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROPERTY AND OBLIGATIONS HELD BY THE FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATOR, AND OTHER MATTERS

I. These regulations are issued under the provisions of section 2 (c) of Title I, National Housing Act, as amended, and section 5 (k) of the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933, as amended.

II. The Administrator may repossess, replevy, sell, or foreclose under any conditional sale contract, chattel mortgage, bailment lease, real-estate mortgage, deed of trust, or other similar or dissimilar security device or accept a voluntary delivery of property where, in his opinion, the best interests of the United States will be served thereby, notwithstanding the fact that such action may, by virtue of the laws of the respective states and territories, serve to relieve an obligor of any further liability on his obligation, except that where the unpaid principal amount of such obligation exceeds \$500, and such action might serve to relieve an obligor of any part of the further liability on his obligation, the prior approval of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be obtained.

III. All real property and tangible personal property to which the United States, through the Administrator has acquired title free and clear of all liens or other legal or equitable interests, unless required by the Federal Housing Administration for official use, shall be disposed of as follows:

(a) The administrator, upon the acquisition of title to tangible personal property, shall transmit to the Procurement Division, Treasury Department, for clearance, an itemized list thereof, in triplicate, in accordance with Bulletin No. 7 of the Procurement Division, Branch of Supply, and supplements thereto. The Procurement Division may cause any such property to be transferred to any Federal agency in accordance with regulations of the Procurement Division governing the disposition of surplus personal property. Where any property so reported to the Procurement Division is transferred to another federal agency pursuant to Title III of the Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act, Public, No. 347, approved August 27, 1935, the transferee shall be required, pursuant thereto, to reimburse the Federal Housing Administration for any costs incurred by the Administrator for hauling, transportation, towing, or storage of such property.

(b) The Administrator, upon the acquisition of title to real property, shall make a report thereof to the Procurement Division, on forms to be prescribed by it, in order that the Procurement Division may determine whether there is

any Federal need for such property. In the event that the Director of Procurement shall deem it in the public interest to retain such property for Federal use, he shall so notify the Administrator, who shall declare the property to be in excess of the needs of the Federal Housing Administration and the property shall be dealt with as provided by applicable law and in the manner provided by the Surplus Real Property Act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 885) and regulations which may be issued thereunder for handling property declared by any government agency to be in excess of its needs.

(c) All property which the Director of Procurement may, in his discretion, determine should not be retained for use by a Federal agency or agencies, will, within 60 days after the property is reported to the Procurement Division, be cleared by the Procurement Division for disposition by the Administrator by public sale to the highest responsible bidder, upon such terms and after such public advertisement as he may deem in the public interest, or, in the discretion of the Administrator, by private sale if, in the Administrator's opinion, private sale will be in the best interest of the United States: *Provided, however,* That real property cleared for disposition by the Administrator may, pending a sale, be leased by him for such period, not in excess of five years, as he may deem in the public interest.

IV. (a) Intangible personal property to which the United States, through the Administrator, has acquired title, free and clear of all liens and other legal or equitable interests shall, except as otherwise provided for in these regulations, be disposed of in such manner and on such terms and conditions as the Administrator, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall deem in the best interests of the United States, through the Administrator, has acquired title, free as applying to the collection of the primary insured obligation.

(b) If intangible personal property held by the Administrator is in the form of a promise to pay money or to assign, transfer, deliver, or convey goods or property, the Administrator may, at his option, and if he deems it in the best interests of the United States, hold such obligation until its due date in order to exact performance. Any goods or property received therefrom shall be disposed of in accordance with these regulations.

V. (a) Tangible and intangible personal property and real property acquired by the Administrator subject to a lien or other outstanding legal or equitable interest may be disposed of in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction where such property is located or free and clear title obtained where the Administrator is of the opinion that to do so will be in the public interest and there are funds available for that purpose. In the event that free and clear title is obtained the property shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs III and IV of these regulations.

(b) The Administrator shall, when he deems it to be in the public interest, make an appropriate report to the Procurement Division of any tangible personal property or any real property acquired by him subject to a lien or other outstanding legal or equitable interest, and the Procurement Division may transmit such report to such Federal agencies as in its opinion might be interested in such property. If any Federal agency desiring to acquire such property deposits with the Administrator an amount sufficient to satisfy, discharge, or purchase such lien or other outstanding interest, and if in the opinion of the Administrator and the Director of Procurement, acting upon the request of the Administrator for approval of the transfer, it would be in the public interest for such Federal agency to acquire such property, the Administrator shall satisfy, discharge, or purchase such lien or other outstanding interest and transfer the property to such Federal agency.

VI. The Administrator may extend or rewrite, without any additional advance, any obligation payable to him, and accept payment in full or in installments in any amount, from the obligor or another, where, in his opinion, such action is in the interest of the United States and provided that no obligor is, thereby relieved of liability on his obligation where the unpaid principal amount is in excess of \$500, without the prior approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

VII. The Administrator may negotiate for, and accept, any additional security for an obligation, or permit the substitution of other security or liability on an obligation where, in his opinion, the interests of the United States will best be served thereby, provided that no obligor is thereby relieved of liability on an obligation where the unpaid principal amount is in excess of \$500 without the prior approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

VIII. The Administrator may adjust or compromise any legal or equitable right or obligation accruing or payable to him and accept less than payments in full where, in his opinion, the interests of the United States will best be served thereby and there is reasonable doubt as to (a) the legal liability of the obligor, or (b) the present and prospective ability of the obligor to pay the obligation in full; except that where the unpaid principal amount is in excess of \$500 the Administrator may enter negotiations for an adjustment or compromise, but no settlement shall be made without the prior approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

IX. Federal Savings and Loan Associations organized under the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 (c. 64, 48 Stat. 132, Sec. 5), when designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, will be employed as fiscal agents of the United States as they may be directed from time to time by the Federal Housing Administrator to collect delinquent accounts arising out of insurance and loan transactions of the Administrator under Title I of the National Housing Act, and to make investigations and render reports respecting the said transactions; but no such association shall receive any such remittances or make any effort to perform any of the acts included in the foregoing employment—

(1) until a bond of indemnity with satisfactory surety, or with the pledge of collateral security as provided in Treasury Department Circular No. 154, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the obligor's duty as fiscal agent of the United States, has been executed in favor of the United States, delivered to, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, such bond to be in the principal amount of \$1,000; and

(2) until the Federal Home Loan Bank Board shall have certified to the Secretary of the Treasury that such association is in good standing.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall keep the Federal Housing Administrator currently advised of any changes in the list of associations which are in good standing. If a bond of indemnity has been furnished to, and approved by, the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to Treasury Department Circular No. 568, dated September 15, 1936, no further bond will be required.

X. As used herein the term "Administrator" means the Federal Housing Administrator, and the term "Federal agency" means any executive department, independent establishment, commission, board, bureau, service, office, or division of the United States, including any corporation wholly owned by the United States.

Dated this 15 day of September 1936.

[SEAL]

STEWART McDONALD,
Federal Housing Administrator.

Approved.

WAYNE C. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 2247—Filed, September 16, 1936; 1:03 p. m.]

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD.

Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

DESIGNATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AS AGENTS FOR

Whereas, subsection (j) of Section 4 of Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 128, 132), as amended by Section 13 of The Act to Provide Additional Home-Mortgage Relief enacted May 28, 1936, authorizes Home Owners' Loan Corporation to select, employ, and fix the compensation of such agents as shall be necessary for the performance of its duties under said Act; and

Whereas, subsection (k) of Section 5 of said Act (Section 5 of the Act of April 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 643, 645)) authorizes any Federal savings and loan association to act as agent for any other instrumentality of the United States when designated for that purpose by such instrumentality of the United States.

Therefore, be it resolved, That pursuant to authority vested in the Board by Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 128, 129, et seq.), the Corporation is hereby authorized to and does hereby designate each Federal savings and loan association as agent of the Corporation to collect for the Corporation the principal and interest upon and otherwise service such of its loans and to collect rent and otherwise manage and service such of its properties as the General Manager shall from time to time specify.

Be it further resolved, That each Federal savings and loan association from time to time employed as agent of the Corporation shall be subject to the limitations in the exercise of its agency powers set forth in the following agency regulations and in addition thereto, to such other regulations as the Board of Directors of the Corporation may from time to time by resolution prescribe.

1. *Representations regarding agency.*—No Federal savings and loan association employed by the Corporation as its agent pursuant to this resolution shall publicly advertise that it is an agent of the Corporation. No Federal savings and loan association shall otherwise represent itself as an agent of the Corporation except when the association shall actually be engaged in rendering services to the Corporation. No such representation shall be made except in connection with the rendering of its services as agent of the Corporation.

2. *Collection and transmittal of funds.*—Each Federal savings and loan association from time to time employed by the Corporation shall receive payments on account of principal or interest of mortgage loans or an account of rent or the purchase price of property of the Corporation solely for transmittal to the Corporation and all receipts for such sums received by the Federal savings and loan association shall expressly state that such sums are received solely for submission for acceptance or rejection by the Corporation. No such Federal savings and loan association shall have authority to sign any release or acquittance which is binding upon the Corporation. Each Federal savings and loan association shall remit to the Corporation in accordance with instructions from the Comptroller approved by the General Manager and General Counsel.

3. *Payment for agency services.*—The Corporation will reimburse each Federal savings and loan association employed by it for its services in accordance with the agency agreement entered into by the Federal savings and loan association and the Corporation.

[SEAL]

R. L. NAGLE, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 2248—Filed, September 16, 1936; 1:03 p. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

ORDER

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 5, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 9th day of September A. D. 1936.

[Docket No. BMC 59239]

APPLICATION OF W. F. COUCH FOR AUTHORITY TO OPERATE AS A CONTRACT CARRIER

In the Matter of the Application of W. F. Couch, of Box C, Junction City, Ark., for a Permit (Form BMC 1), Authorizing Operation as a Contract Carrier by Motor Vehicle in the Transportation of Packing House Products, in Interstate Commerce, in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Tennessee, Over the Following Routes

Route No. 1.—Between Junction City, Ark., and Shreveport, La.

Route No. 2.—Between Ruston and Monroe, La.

Route No. 3.—Between Junction City, Ark., and St. Louis, Mo., via Memphis, Tenn.

A more detailed statement of route or routes (or territory) is contained in said application, copies of which are on file and may be inspected at the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., or offices of the boards, commissions, or officials of the States involved in this application.

It appearing, That the above-entitled matter is one which the Commission is authorized by the Motor Carrier Act, 1935, to refer to an examiner:

It is ordered, That the above-entitled matter be, and it is hereby, referred to Examiner P. S. Peyser for hearing and for the recommendation of an appropriate order thereon, to be accompanied by the reasons therefor;

It is further ordered, That this matter be set down for hearing before Examiner P. S. Peyser, on the 12th day of October A. D. 1936, at 10 o'clock a. m. (standard time), at the Hotel Marion, Little Rock, Ark.;

It is further ordered, That notice of this proceeding be duly given.

And it is further ordered, That any party desiring to be notified of any change in the time or place of the said hearing (at his own expense if telegraphic notice becomes necessary) shall advise the Bureau of Motor Carriers of the Commission, Washington, D. C., to that effect by notice which must reach the said Bureau within 10 days from the date of service hereof, and that date of mailing of this notice shall be considered as the time when said notice is served.

By the Commission, division 5.

[SEAL]

GEORGE B. MCGINTY, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 2238—Filed, September 16, 1936; 12:09 p. m.]

[Fourth Section Application No. 16512]

GRAVEL FROM READING, MO., TO COATSBURG, ILL.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1936.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act,

Filed by: R. A. Sperry, Agent.
Commodities involved: Gravel, road surfacing, in carloads.
From: Reading, Mo.
To: Coatsburg, Ill.
Grounds for relief: Truck competition.

Any interested party desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice; otherwise the Commission may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing.

By the Commission, division 2.

[SEAL]

GEORGE B. MCGINTY, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 2239—Filed, September 16, 1936; 12:09 p. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of September 1936.

[File No. 2-2248]

IN THE MATTER OF GOLD HILL OPERATING COMPANY

STOP ORDER

This matter coming on to be heard by the Commission on the registration statement of Gold Hill Operating Company, Tacoma, Washington, after confirmed telegraphic notice by

the Commission to said registrant that it appears that said registration statement contains untrue statements of material facts and fails to state material facts required to be stated therein and fails to state material facts necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, and upon the evidence received upon the allegations made in the notice of hearing duly served by the Commission on said registrant, and the Commission having duly considered the matter, and finding that said registration statement contains untrue statements of material facts and omits to state material facts required to be stated and material facts necessary to make statements made not misleading, all as more fully set forth in the Commission's Findings of Fact and Opinion this day issued and the Trial Examiner's Report in this matter which is hereby adopted, and being now fully advised in the premises, and the registrant having consented to the entry of a stop order.

It is ordered, pursuant to Section 8 (d) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, that the effectiveness of the registration statement filed by Gold Hill Operating Company, Tacoma, Washington, be and the same hereby is suspended. By direction of the Commission.

[SEAL]

FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary*.

[F. R. Doc. 2242—Filed, September 16, 1936; 12:45 p. m.]

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION.

REVISION OF REGULATIONS

APPORTIONMENT OF DEATH PENSION OR COMPENSATION

Widow and Children

R-2592. For the purposes of Public, No. 2, 73d Congress (Act of March 20, 1933), Public, No. 141, 73d Congress (Act of March 28, 1934), and Public, No. 484, 73d Congress (Act of June 28, 1934), where the child or children of a deceased veteran are not in custody of the widow, apportionment of pension or death compensation will be as follows:

(D) In apportioning pension or compensation where a widow and child or children and dependent parents, or children and dependent parents are involved, where the aggregate amount payable exceeds \$75 or \$56 under subparagraphs (A) or (B), reduction necessary to bring the amount within the limitation will be made pro rata from the amount otherwise payable to the parents: *Provided, however*, That the reduction in the award to each parent shall be effected only as of the last day of the month in which the reduction or dis-

continuance is approved: *Provided further*, That the limitations of \$75 or \$56 may be exceeded in any case where protection in the rate payable is afforded by Section 20, Public, No. 78, or Section 28, Public, No. 141, 73d Congress (A. D. 243).

(F) Where benefits are payable under Public, No. 484, 73d Congress (Act of June 28, 1934), as amended by Public, No. 844, 74th Congress (Act of June 29, 1936):

Widow	\$17.00
Child	13.00
Each additional child	4.00

(L) *Special apportionments*.—In any case wherein it is clearly shown by competent evidence that the application of the foregoing provisions of these regulations or the fact that no apportionment is authorized under the provisions thereof will result in undue hardship upon the widow, children, or dependent parents, and relief can be afforded without undue hardship to the other persons at interest, the complete case file will be forwarded through the director, dependents claims service, to the assistant administrator in charge of compensation and pensions, who will determine without regard to the foregoing provisions of these regulations the death pension or compensation which will be apportioned and the exact amount to be apportioned to each individual in interest. (V. R. No. 6 (c).) (September 16, 1935.)

PAYMENT OF PENSION OR COMPENSATION TO A CHILD WHEN IT REACHES SIXTEEN OR EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE

When Pension or Compensation May Be Paid to a Child After It Reaches Sixteen or Eighteen Years of Age

R-2594. Pension or compensation to, for, or on account of a child payable under Section 28, Public, No. 141, 73d Congress (Act of March 28, 1934), or under Public, No. 2, 73d Congress (Act of March 20, 1933), or Public, No. 484, 73d Congress (Act of June 28, 1934), as amended by Public, No. 844, 74th Congress (Act of June 29, 1936), on account of death of a parent shall terminate when such child (1) reaches the age of 18 years or (2) marries: *Provided*, That such pension or compensation shall be continued after the age of 18 years:

(A) *Period of mental or physical incapacity*.—During the period of incapacity, if the child, prior to reaching 18 years of age, becomes, by reason of mental or physical defects, permanently incapable of self support. (September 16, 1936.)

[SEAL]

FRANK T. HINES,
Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

[F. R. Doc. 2241—Filed, September 16, 1936; 12:12 p. m.]

